

to the Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser, —
that a strong and excellent corps of five companies,
has been lately dispatched from Fort Gibson, to pent.

3d. That the labore

trates to the extreme western boundary of the United States, to display in the deep and hidden recesses of the Indians, a chief sufficient to impress the Pawnee and Comanche Chiefs with a conviction that their best interest consists in living in peace with their neighbors and the whites.

A DRUNKARD ROBBER.—A few days since, (May 23d,) a foolish drunkard stopped at Buffalo, and at the tavern where he put up, and among some negroes the following day, he made a display of his cash, for he had considerable of a sum on hand. He was invited by the black men to go to their house and have his fortune told, which he did; and soon found that his fortune was, to be minus the whole amount of his money, which he said was \$1400; of which he said he had given \$100 to his family, and sent them on to Michigan, while he stopped at Buffalo to lose the rest by getting drunk. The negroes are committed for trial, and a small portion of the money is recovered. If this man has any natural affection for his family, what must be the reproaches of his guilty conscience?

The property of the late Hon. John Randolph, valued at near a million dollars, is all left to his half sister and two half brothers named Tucker.

Cast iron cents are manufactured and circulated in the State of New York. Yankees, you are altogether behind the age.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Irah Chase, dated Rome, March 15th, 1833, to Mrs. Chase, who is now in this city, and who kindly permits the extract to be made.

"Upon leaving Paris, I was favored by a French gentleman, with a letter of introduction to the Prussian Ambassador at Rome; and I have been most gratified in my intercourse with him and his lady, Madame Bunsen. They seem to be warm-hearted Christians. Though moving in the highest circle, they exhibit in their manners an ease and simplicity that are beyond all praise.

"This is a city of palaces and superb churches; of paintings, statues, columns, and ruins; of princes, beggars, priests, and thieves. It contains at present only about 150,000 inhabitants, ten thousand of whom are priests, with cocked hats; and twenty thousand are strangers from almost all nations under the sun. It has more splendor, and more squalid poverty than I have ever seen in any other place. At the *Propaganda*, which is in fact a Missionary College, there are about one hundred and fifty students, fourteen of whom, and one hundred Professors, are from the United States. At the College of the Jesuits, one morning, I saw eleven hundred lads, (from the age of eight years to that of fifteen or twenty,) marched from their various recitation rooms, into the College church, arranged there, rank after rank, in what we should call an immense broad aisle, and, at the giving of a certain signal, all at once kneeling down on the marble floor to read their prayers.

"I hope to be able in a few weeks to set out for Paris. After spending some time there, I must go to London; and then, if Providence permit, I shall hasten to Newton."

LIST OF ACTS,

PASSED AT THE LATE SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. Act of City of Hartford.
2. Act of Election of Senators and Representatives in Congress.
3. Act of Turnpike Roads.
4. Act of refunding monies.
5. Act of feathered game.
6. Act of killing of Crows.
7. Act of School Societies.
8. Act of Notaries Public.
9. Act of Justices of the Peace.
10. Act of voting in town meetings.
11. Act of exemption from taxes.
12. Act incorporating the Mystic Bank.
13. Act incorporating the Thompson Bank.
14. Act incorporating the Meriden Bank.
15. Act of anatomical and medical science.
16. Act of returns of ironed institutions.
17. Act of Canada Thistle.
18. Act of drawing staves in Mystic River.
19. Act incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the City of Hartford.
20. Act of Clerks of Superior and County Courts.
21. Act constituting the town of Brooklyn a Probate District.
22. Act repealing an act of Lime.
23. Act of Savings Society in Hartford.
24. Act of Eagle Bank.
25. Act of Norwich Bank.
26. Act of Bank Shares.
27. Act empowering Probate Clerks to administer oaths.
28. Act of discharge of debtor from imprisonment.
29. Act of foreclosure of Mortgages.
30. Act of collection of Taxes.
31. Act of settlement of Estates.
32. Act incorporating the Whaling Bank at New London.
33. Act of Probate District of Pomfret.
34. Act of discontinuance of Highways.
35. Act of Communities.
36. Act repealing appropriation acts.
37. Act of Jurors in Columbia.
38. Act constituting the Town of Plymouth a Probate District.
39. Act of additional fire company in New Haven.
40. Act of limitation of civil actions.
41. Act of sale of spirituous liquors.
42. Act of foreign attachments.
43. Act of limited partnerships.
44. Act incorporating the Merchants Bank, Norwich.
45. Act of Borough of Killingworth.
46. Act of Windham Bank.
47. Act of settlement of inhabitants in towns.
48. Act of place of holding Courts.
49. Act repealing an act relating to Fast and Thanksgiving days.
50. Act annexing Bethany to New Haven Probate District.
51. Act of Fifth Senatorial District.
52. Act repealing an act de petitions and memorials.
53. Act ceding jurisdiction of land near New London light house, to the United States.
54. Act ceding jurisdiction of land for site of Custom House and public store in New London.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Plan for the Abolition of Slavery—Probability of a settlement between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt—Ministers again in the majority.

PLAN OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.
LONDON, May 11.—I. That every slave, upon the passing of this act, should be at liberty to claim, before the protector of slaves, custos of the parish, or such other officer as shall be named by his Majesty for that purpose, to be registered as an apprenticed laborer.

II. That the terms of such apprenticeship should be—

1st. That the power of corporal punishment should be altogether taken from the master, and transferred to the magistrate.

2d. That, in consideration of food and clothing, and such allowances as are now made by law to the slave, the laborer should work for his master three fourths of his time, leaving it to be settled by contract whether for three fourths of the week or of each day.

3d. That the laborer should have a right to claim

employment of his master for the remaining one fourth of his time, according to a fixed scale of wages.

4th. That during such one fourth of his time the laborer should be at liberty to employ himself elsewhere.

5th. That the master should fix a price upon the laborer at the time of his apprenticeship.

6th. That the wages to be paid by the master should bear such a proportion to the price fixed by him, that for the whole of his spare time, if given to the master, the negro should receive one twelfth of his price annually, and in proportion for each lesser term.

7th. That every negro, on becoming an apprentice, shall be entitled to a money payment weekly, in lieu of food and clothing, should he prefer it, the amount to be fixed by a magistrate with reference to the actual cost of the legal provision.

8th. That every apprenticed laborer be bound to pay a portion, to be fixed, of his wages, half yearly, to an officer to be appointed by his Majesty.

9th. That in default of such payment the master to be liable; and, in return, may exact an equivalent amount of labor without payment in the succeeding half year.

10th. That every apprenticed negro, on payment of the price fixed by his master, or such portion of it as may from time to time remain due, be absolutely free.

11th. That every such apprentice may borrow the sum so required, and bind himself by contract before a magistrate, for a limited period, as an apprenticed laborer to the lender.

12th. That a loan to the amount of £15,000,000 sterling be granted to the proprietors of the West Indian estates and slaves, on such security as may be approved by commissioners appointed by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

13th. That such loan be distributed among the different colonies, in a ratio compounded of the number of slaves and the amount of exports.

14th. That the half yearly payments herein before authorized to be made by the apprenticed negroes be taken in liquidation of so much of the debt contracted by the planter to the public.

15th. That all children who at the time of the passing of this act shall be under the age of six years be free, and be maintained by their respective parents.

16th. That in failure of such maintenance they be deemed apprentices to the master of the parents, (with-out receiving wages,) the males till the age of 24, the females to the age of 20, at which periods respectively they and their children, if any, shall be absolutely free.

17th. That this act shall not prevent his Majesty from assenting to such acts as may be passed by the Colonial Legislatures for the promotion of industry or the prevention of vagrancy, applicable to all classes of the community.

18th. That upon the recommendation of the local legislatures his Majesty will be prepared to recommend to Parliament, out of the revenues of this country, to grant such aid as may be deemed necessary for the due support of the administration of justice, of an efficient police establishment, and of a general system of religious and moral education.

LONDON, Saturday May 11.—The Ministerial plan for the emancipation of the Negroes is now before the public, and what is it? What does it effect? Let us first see what was wanted.

The universal demand of the country and the decision of Parliament had determined the total abolition of Slavery in the British dominions. The mode of carrying into effect that decision was the province of the Executive Government. What was wanted, then, was that the plan of emancipation should promote the welfare of the Negroes;—do justice to the West India Proprietors;—and secure the national revenues. Does the plan proposed by the Ministers effect any one of these objects? Supposing that this wild measure were actually attempted to be put into execution, the welfare of the negroes, instead of being in a better, would be positively in a worse position. At present the subsistence of the negro from infancy to old age, is secured to him by law; his master is bound at all times and under all circumstances to give him food, though he might not be able to give him employment. The present plan, as far as we can collect its meaning, abolishes this certainty of provision, and leaves it to the local Legislature to enact vagrant laws, to whose operations the negro is to be subjected. We shall not pursue this point further at present, than to ask, what is to become of the negro when he cannot get work, and where there are no poor laws? What is to become of him in sickness, when he cannot work, and in old age, when he is past work?—*London Courier.*

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 11, twelve o'clock.—"The anxiety and fears of all persons connected with the West India trade have so increased since the propositions of the Government have been made known, that such a state of feeling has seldom been evinced."

No party appears satisfied, abolitionists urgently urging against any compensation being allowed, and the Mercantile interests foreseeing numerous chances to ruin the trade.

TURKEY.

PARIS, May 4.—The Government had received news from Constantinople to the 6th of April.

On the 30th of March, M. de Verennes, the first Secretary of the King's embassy in that capital, set out for the camp of Ibrahim, with the Amcidi-Effendi of the Porte.

He was the bearer of a hatti-sheriff, by which the Grand Seigneur accorded to the Pacha of Egypt the invasion of the four Pachalics of Syria, namely, Saint-Jean-d'Acre, Damascus, Aleppo, Tripoli, and their dependencies.

M. de Verennes had instructions to obtain from Ibrahim that he would desist from his other pretensions. The negotiations lasted four days. Ibrahim has renounced his pretensions to Diarbekir, and to the districts of Alaza and Lefkeli; but he has reserved the question relative to the district of Adana and Orfa, which will be discussed at Alexandria.

In the mean time he has consented, at the request of M. de Verennes, to evacuate Asia Minor. His movement of retreat was to have commenced on the 30th of April. The tardy, or annual list of the promotions or confirmations bestowed on the governors of the Ottoman Empire, was solemnly published at Constantinople on the 16th of April.

The act confers on Mehmet Ali, independent of the pachalics with which he has been invested for a considerable time, the whole of Syria.

It would seem that the appearance of things in Portugal was, at the last advices, rather more favorable for Don Pedro.

In Spain, there appeared to be some forebodings of excitement, upon an expected meeting of the Cortes.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

FROM THE CAPE DE VERDES.

DISTRESSING.—The Salem Register of yesterday says:—"The fast sailing brig Selina and Jane, Capt. William D. Waters, arrived at this port, on Saturday, from Port Praya, St. Jago, whence she sailed the 4th of May. Capt. Waters states that the famine which has so long raged at these islands, still continues with unexampled severity at the islands of St. Antonio and St. Nicolas; large numbers perished daily from starvation."

It was computed by those competent to judge, that the provisions sent out by the charitable people of this country, had saved 7000 souls from perishing, by this desolating famine, at the two above named islands.

AVERY'S TRIAL.—The remarks of the New York Evangelist on this subject, coincide so much with our own views of the case, and so well describe the feelings which Christians ought to cherish, that we gladly transfer both them and the account of the closing scene of the trial to our columns.

"Our readers, any where in the United States, are not ignorant that Rev. Ephraim K. Avery, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has been on trial during the greater part of last month, at Newport, R. I., for the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell, in December last. The testimony given on the trial, long and disgusting as it is, has been published with avidity by most of the

newspapers, not excepting (we are sorry to say,) some that are called religious papers. We do not think it useful to fill our columns in that way. So far as we can judge, the direct evidence against Mr. Avery, consisted chiefly of the declarations of the deceased, who was abundantly shown to be a person of most infamous character, and utterly unworthy of a moment's credit.

In addition there was some presumptive but not satisfactory proof of his having written her letters. He had also a difficulty in proving where he was at the time of her death, and was proved to have been in the neighborhood. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, to show that she was murdered at all. It depended chiefly on the opinions of physicians drawn from the appearance of the body a month after her death. And these opinions were quite contradictory.

Under these circumstances, if our readers exercise towards Mr. Avery, any of the feelings of common humanity, which hopes a man will prove innocent until it is proved guilty, they will be glad to learn that he is acquitted. We find the following account of it in the Journal of Commerce, for Wednesday.

At twelve o'clock on Sunday noon, the Jury returned into Court after an absence of sixteen hours. In a few moments the prisoner was brought in. He walked with a firm step and took his seat at the Counsel table with his usual collectedness of manner.

The Court were detained some minutes, owing to the absence of Mr. Randolph, who was at that time in church. During this period of painful suspense, a silence almost death-like pervaded the whole Court house, which was crowded to excess.

Mr. Randolph having appeared, the prisoner was directed to look upon the Jury; and the Foreman, on the question being put, "How say you, do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?" responded, "Not guilty."

The cheek and brow of Mr. Avery became instantly and violently suffused; he leaned his head on his right hand, raised his spectacles, and wept. His hand was clasped firmly by Rev. Mr. Palmer, who accompanied him into Court, and sat close by his side during this awful crisis.

There was not the least exhibition of feeling on the part of the spectators. They retired in order and quietude.

Mr. Avery was conducted out of Court on board a schooner which had been prepared for his reception, and in which he embarked for Bristol.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—We learn that the cholera is raging with great violence at New Orleans, and that thousands are daily falling victims to this awful and distressing disease. A letter from that city, under date of May 26th, states that "the cholera is creating considerable panic, and almost all the northern residents have left, and the remainder are fast leaving. The business is at a complete stand. The authorities, to protect business, have endeavored to suppress reports and alarm—but the death of some of the worthiest citizens has spread great terror. Doctor Heermann, of the Navy, died yesterday. Every steamboat which has left for up river, for the last three or four weeks, has lost nearly half its passengers. The terrible scenes of last year are to be enacted here again. The city is most horribly filthy. The green, sickly, stagnant waters meet the eye and offend the nose at every turn. Who then can wonder that here the yellow fever and cholera should rage?"—*Review.*

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The following distressing account of the steamboat *Lioness*, Captain Wm. M. Cokerelle, on her passage from this port to Natchitoches, which was brought by the *Huron*, the morning after the paper was ready for press.

The steamboat *Lioness*, Wm. M. Cokerelle, master, on her passage from New Orleans to Natchitoches, took fire when about forty miles above Alexandria, on Red River, and was entirely consumed. The lives of fifteen or sixteen individuals were lost, and as many others were more or less wounded. It occurred about five o'clock in the morning of May 19th, when but few had left their berths, which accounts in part for so many deaths.

The names of the unfortunate sufferers are as follows:—

Passengers, dead—Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, of Louisiana; B. Q. Riggs, Esq. of Alexandria; Michael Boyce, Esq. of Alexandria; Mr. Michael Clifford, of New Orleans; Mr. H. Hertz, of Texas; Mr. Irwin, a clock passenger; Mr. —, do.

Crew, dead—John Coley, mate, of Louisville; John Clark, steward, late from England; Samuel Landis, sailor; William N. S. Cant, sailor; James Folsom, sailor; one sailor unknown; Mary Anderson, chambermaid, of Natchitoches; J. V. Boester, of Natchitoches; M. Rapete, of Natchitoches.

Crew—Mr. Isaac Wright, pilot, slightly; Mr. John Roberts, engineer; John Gilmore, sailor; and two other sailors and a fireman, names not known.

All others on board escaped without injury—much of the baggage and some money belonging to passengers was lost.

How the fire originated, is not known; it is supposed however, to have been communicated either by sparks from the furnace, being drawn down the hatch, which was open to get out a lot of way freight, or through the hole for the fly wheel of the engine, or else from a spark of the candle used by the mate and men in the hold, getting up freight, which being lodged in a crate of straw, or oil, or other material, kindled so rapidly as to defy their exertions to extinguish it, and in attempting which, they lost their lives, not one of them getting out to give the alarm, or afterwards to account for the misfortune.

The boat and cargo, went down near the middle of the river, and are entirely lost.

Much credit is due to the inhabitants near the spot, and Plaisance, for their prompt assistance in saving those who were struggling for life in the current, for their kindness and hospitality to the wounded, and for their liberality and friendship to all the strangers thrown destitute among them, and to the crew of the lost boat.

J. W. TWICHELL, Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS, on board steamboat *Huron*, May 21.

P. S. The melancholy disaster related above, occurred from gun powder, which blew up the boat from the fire in the hold.—*New Orleans Bulletin*, May 25.

TORNADO.—A violent storm of wind and rain, says the Poughkeepsie Intelligencer, passed over the town of Red Hook, in this County, on Sunday afternoon last, by which considerable damage was done. A number of buildings were blown down, and many others were generally prostrated. The violence of the wind was such that the church at Upper Red Hook was removed two or three feet in solid mass, from its foundations, and it is supposed the building is so much injured as to be unfit for further use. We have not heard that any lives were lost.

THE WANDERING PIPER.—Our readers no doubt have heard of the individual who has for some time past, been travelling the cities and towns of Great Britain, playing upon a pipe. He is a gentleman of the first standing in England, and assumed his wandering vocation in consequence of a dispute between himself and Count Bender, a French nobleman, as to the hospitality of different nations, which resulted in a bet of £5000 between the parties, both to travel in disguise, our hero as a piper in Great Britain and Ireland; and his opponent as a fiddler in France and Belgium. The piper arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, recently, and at the last accounts was at Eastport, Maine. He will make a visit to most of the populous cities and towns in this country, and return next fall, when the wager will be decided. The principal part of his receipts he distributes to the poor, taking vouchers thereof to be exhibited at the expiration of his cruise. The one to whom the most is voluntarily given, is the winner.

The wandering Piper arrived in this city last night, and will appear in our streets dressed in the highland style and playing on his bagpipes, to-day and to-morrow.

We are informed by a gentleman from Kennebunk, that the Piper was well received there. He bestowed the money collected by him upon charitable institutions, taking a receipt for the amount given.—*Portland Advertiser*, May 23.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Jacob Bucher and Richard Jones, of Winchester, Virginia, have been drowned in the Shenandoah river, at Berry's Ferry. They were assisting Mr. Wyeth, the proprietor of the upper ferry, in pulling the boat across by means of a rope stretching from bank to bank. The rope broke, and the stream carried the boat rapidly down to the lower ferry, where in the confusion of the moment, they fastened both stem and stern hooks to the crossing rope. The broadside of the boat being thus presented to the rapid and swollen stream, the vessel immediately reached the land in safety—and Mr. Wyeth swam to the shore—the other two were drowned. A negro belonging to Mrs. Barwell, was also drowned in the generous attempt to save these unfortunate men.

From the New Haven Daily Herald.

SHOCKING MURDER.—The following note, received this morning, by the Post Master in this city, has just been handed us for publication.

"NORWICH CITY POST OFFICE, June 7.—Sir, I write to inform you that one of the most shocking murders that ever was known, was committed in Greenville, a village about one mile from this office, about 8 o'clock this evening. It was done by one David Sherman, upon the bodies of his wife and child, in cold blood; his weapon was an axe, with which he deliberately cut their heads open.

A Jury of Inquest is now sitting over their bodies. Yours, WM. WILLIAMS, Ass't. P. M."

TEMPERANCE IN ALBANY.—The Temperance Recorder says:—"By a unanimous vote of the corporation of the city of Albany, on the evening of the 25th of April, it was determined that no license should be granted for retailing ardent spirits, to be drank in stores or groceries, the coming year.

The Globe announces the death at Maysville, of George Breathitt, Esq. brother of the Governor of Kentucky, and formerly private Secretary to President Jackson.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—We learn from the Paris Semur, of April 3d, that an association has just been formed in that city, to hasten, in all parts of the globe, the emancipation of the Jews. This association is divided into committees, and will admit as members, citizens of all nations. Among the founders and members of the provisional committee, are General La Fayette, N. Lemercier, the Count de Lasteyrie, H. Carnot, V. Languians, &c. Several Poles and our celebrated countryman, Mr. Cooper, the author, have engaged with ardor in this work.

We learn also from the Semur that another association has been lately formed, at Toulouse, under the name of the "Society of the Friends of Israel." Its object is the religious emancipation of the Jews. It aims to lead the Jews to embrace the Christian faith; and the means which it employs are the distribution of the Scriptures, the publication of religious tracts designed for Jews, and conversations with those who manifest a desire to become acquainted with Christianity. The first Report is full of interesting facts.—*New York Observer.*

THE CHEROKEES.—The Cherokee Phoenix informs us, that two Moravian missionary establishments in the Cherokee country have been utterly destroyed by the Georgians. An industrious Indian at Ootawmista has been driven away from his well cultivated farm and his house, with pistols, by a Georgian, who had driven his property in the Georgia land lottery.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

SOUTHERN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—At the Anniversary Meeting of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society, last week, more than \$1000 were subscribed for the benefit of Sunday Schools in the Southern States.

STEAM TOWING.—A meeting of merchants has been held in Charleston, at which, a resolution was passed to open books of subscription for the purpose of purchasing a steam boat, for towing vessels in and out of the harbor.

SUDDEN DEATH OF REV. DAVID FOSTER, AGENT OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY IN ILLINOIS.—Rev. John Bachlor, Jr. thus writes under date of Edwardsville, Illinois, May 11:—

It is my painful duty to inform you that our very dear fellow laborer in the Tract cause, and my beloved father in the ministry, Rev. David Foster, is no more. He died of malignant cholera, on the 9th of May. He had premonitory symptoms in the morning, but did not think of the cholera—travelled fifteen miles before breakfast, when he remarked that he felt unwell—but was soon aware that some terrible disease had seized him—spasms immediately followed—medical aid was procured as soon as possible—though some ten or twelve miles distant. But the fatal disease made steady advances. He became convulsed immediately that his work was done; said he was resigned to his master's will; but his bodily sufferings were wholly indescribable. About eight o'clock that evening the work of death was completed. He had been a minister of the Gospel in the Cumberland Presbyterian church ever since its beginning. His age was fifty-three.—*New York Evangelist.*

MUSTARD.—Why buy this, when you can grow it in your garden? The stuff you buy is half drugs and is injurious to health. A yard square of ground sown with common Mustard, the crop of which you would grind for use, in a little mustard-mill, as you wanted it, would save you some money, and probably save your life. Your mustard would look brown instead of yellow; but the former color is as good as the latter; and, as to the taste, the real mustard has certainly a much better than that of the drugs and flour which go under the name of mustard. Let any one try it, and I am sure he will never use the drugs again. The drugs, if you take them freely, leave a burning at the pit of your stomach, which the real mustard does not.—*William Cobbett.*

MARRIED.

In Suffield, on the 29th ult. by Rev. George Phippen, Mr. Robert Hathaway, to Miss Henrietta Pomeroy.

In Suffield, on the 9th inst. by Rev. George Phippen, Mr. Thomas Howard, of Newark, New Jersey, to Miss Maria King, of Franklin, New York.

At Berlin, Rev. Darius Mead, of South Britain, to Miss Emily C. Goodrich, daughter of Rev. Samuel Goodrich.

DIED.

At Woodstock, (West Parish,) on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Chamberlain, aged 60, wife of Mr. Eliza Chamberlain. In the life of this eminent saint, her family, the church of which she was a member, and the vicinity in which she lived were much benefited by her example, prayers, counsel, friendly assistance, &c.

In her death a painful chasm is left, which mourning and tears can never fill; yet the promise of God, through Jesus Christ, can and will make up this bereavement by spiritual blessings. Although a mother in Israel is no more, yet we believe a Christian is glorified, and in her is verified the will of Christ, that where

A CARD.

The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of thirty dollars from his church and congregation, to constitute their pastor a Life Member of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. May the beneficence they exercise towards others, serve greatly to increase their own prosperity and felicity, and as their reward, the blessing of many ready to perish come on them. JAMES GROW, Pastor. May, 1833.

A CARD.

The subscriber acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of fifteen dollars from the Baptist church and friends in Hampton, and fifteen dollars from the third Baptist church and friends in Ashford, to constitute him a member for life of the American Sunday School Union. May 10, 1833. LEONARD GAGE.

N. B. The above churches and societies, though feeble, have done much more for such objects as the above in the year past, than they have received from the Convention, for the support of preaching.—Ed. Sec.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Connecticut Baptist Literary Institution, will be held at the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. GEORGE PHIPPEN, Sec'y. Suffield, June 14, 1833.

The following persons are chosen Trustees, viz:—Rev. G. F. Davis, Rev. G. Phippen, Albert Day, Esq., Rev. Henry Stanwood, George Mitchell, Esq., Martin Sheldon, Esq., Rev. Eliza Cushman, Daniel Packer, Esq., Rev. S. S. Mallory, Geo. Reed, Esq., Rev. Jas. H. Lindsey, Gordon Robinson, Esq., Rev. Rufus Babcock, Edward Bolles, ex-officio, being Treasurer of the Education Society.

NOTICE.

THE Middlesex Temperance Society will meet at Chatham the third Tuesday (13th) of June next. It is very important that every society send delegates, and that they be there by 10 A. M. Public exercises in the afternoon, when an address may be expected. BENJ. H. CATLIN, Sec'y. Haddam, May 27, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Stonington Union Association will hold its annual meeting on the 19th and 20th days of this month, with the second church of North Stonington. Levi Meach, of Exeter, R. I. will preach the first sermon (if God permit.) We hope our brethren from Corresponding Associations will favor us with their presence. LEVI KNEELAND, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A Protracted Meeting will be held with the newly constituted Baptist Church at their new Meeting-house in Reading, on Thursday, the 20th day of June, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministering and other brethren are earnestly requested to attend; and as it is expected to be continued over the Sabbath, some one or more of the ministers who may attend, are desired to make their arrangements to stay and preach on the Sabbath.

In behalf of the Baptist Church in Reading, Danbury, May 28, 1833. SILAS AMULER.

HARTFORD, JUNE 5, 1833.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of "THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK," will be opened under the direction of the undersigned at Allen's Hall in the City of Hartford, on the second Tuesday of July next, being the 9th day of the month, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and ten dollars on each share is required to be paid to the Commissioners at the time of subscribing.

WILLIAM S. HOLBARD, JOSEPH PRATT, JAMES DODD, BENJAMIN B. SOULE, C. F. CLEVELAND, Com'rs. 12/14

UNION ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, which is situated in Bennington East Village, Vermont, will commence its Summer term on Wednesday the 19th of June, under the superintendence of

MR.

